

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT

1983-1984



Printed under the direction of the
State Budget and Control Board

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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD MEMBERS

<u>JUDICIAL CIRCUIT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CITY</u>
Chairman	Joseph D. Sapp	Columbia
At Large	C. C. Goodwin	Sumter
At Large	Henry Sims, II	Orangeburg
1st	Dan Savitz	St. Matthews
2nd	O. Ronald Wood	Graniteville
3rd	Billie S. Fleming	Manning
4th	Charles R. Jackson	Cheraw
5th	John H. Lumpkin, Jr.	Columbia
6th	John B. McDowell	Chester
7th	Robert C. Carroll	Gaffney
8th	Thomas E. Hite, Jr.	Abbeville
9th	Harry M. Hallman, Jr.	Charleston
10th	Mickey A. Walker	Anderson
11th	J. P. Hester	Mt. Carmel
12th	Chester A. Duke	Marion
13th	W. Hayne Hipp	Greenville
14th	Wilda J. Robinson	Allendale
15th	James P. Creel	Myrtle Beach
16th	William B. Barron	Rock Hill
State Commissioner of Agriculture	D. Leslie Tindal	Columbia

MANAGEMENT STAFF OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Robert E. Leak.....Director

John C. Hankinson, Jr.....Deputy Director

Robert E. Glover.....Associate Director
and Division Head,
Economic Development

Edward B. Burgess.....Division Head,
Economic Development Support Division

G. L. Daniel.....Division Head,
Communications Division

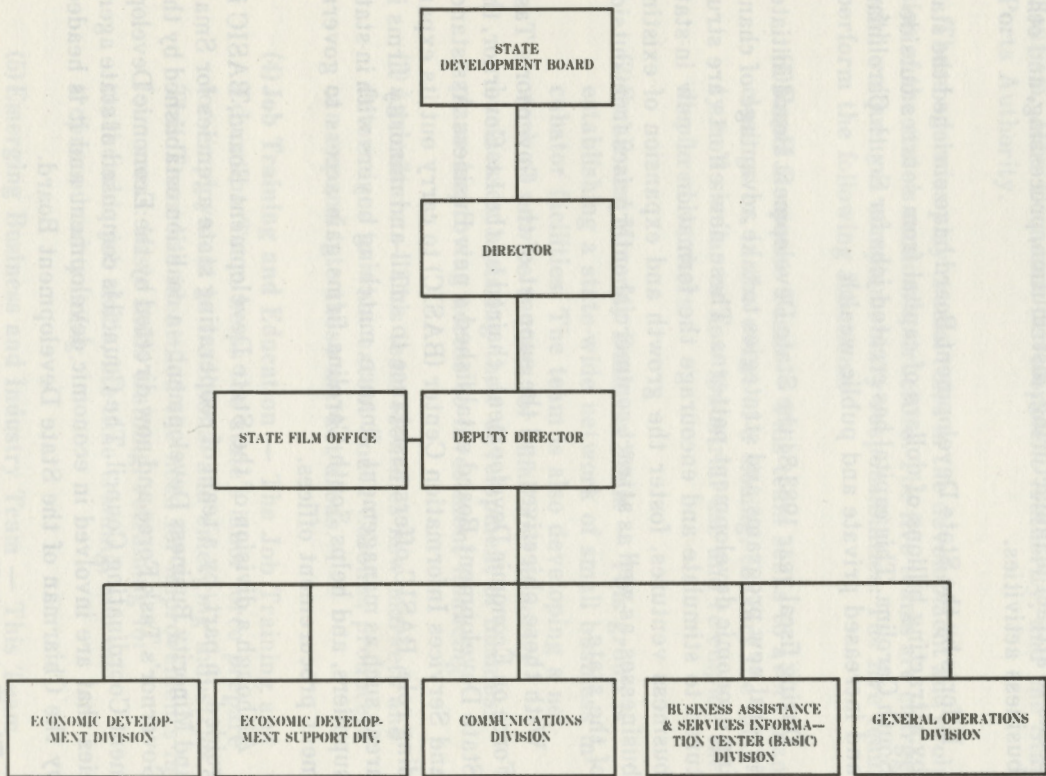
P. M. Smurthwaite.....Division Head,
Business Assistance and
Services Information Center
(BASIC) Division

David Eldridge.....Assistant Associate
Director and Manager,
International Development

Willa Bellamy.....Division Head,
General Operations Division

Walter Harris.....Manager,
Rural Development

Debra Rosen.....Manager,
State Film Office



FORWARD

The traditional role of the State Development Board is to promote capital investment in South Carolina. In this regard the Board seeks to attract manufacturing, distribution, processing, and other business activities.

Efforts by the State Development Board have enriched the state by attracting billions of dollars of capital from sources outside of South Carolina. This capital has created jobs for South Carolinians and increased private and public wealth.

During fiscal year 1983-84 the State Development Board initiated several new programs and strategies to take advantage of changing economic development patterns. These new efforts are structured to stimulate and encourage the formation of new in-state business ventures, foster the growth and expansion of existing businesses, as well as attract commercial enterprises from outside of the state.

With these objectives and the support of the Governor's Task Force on Economic Development, chaired by the Lt. Governor, the State Development Board established a new Business Assistance and Services Information Center (BASIC) to carry out its expanding role. BASIC offers assistance to small and minority firms in areas such as management, finance, matching buyers with in-state suppliers, and helps South Carolina firms gain access to government procurement offices.

Although a division of the State Development Board, BASIC is guided, in part, by a team of cooperating state agencies for Small and Minority Business Development—a coalition established by the Governor's Task Force and now directed by the Economic Development Coordinating Council. The Council is composed of state agencies that are involved in economic development and it is headed by the Chairman of the State Development Board.

The Economic Development Coordinating Council combines the expertise and input from various agencies to plan and initiate projects and programs which further economic development. The Council has five teams: emerging business and industry, agriculture, small and minority business, plant closings, and job training and

education. The agency members are the State Development Board, the Departments of Agriculture and Education, the Employment Security Commission, the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, the Commission on Parks, Recreation and Tourism, Jobs Economic-Development Authority, and the State Ports Authority.

These agencies play crucial roles in the development and evolution of the state's economic structure. The five teams are charged with unique, yet complementary responsibilities. The five teams perform the following functions:

- (1) **Rapid Response Team** — This team seeks to avert plant closings or, in the event of a closing, convert the facility to a similar or new industrial use and re-employ the displaced workers.
- (2) **Small and Minority Business Team** — This group is establishing a state-wide network of small business incubator facilities. The team is also developing a network of service centers for small and minority businesses, assisting their development of business plans—improving access to investment financing.
- (3) **Agriculture** — This team identifies new markets and determines to what extent South Carolina producers can expand into these market areas.
- (4) **Job Training and Education** — The Job Training and Education Team helps the state's labor force prepare for employment in traditional and emerging industries. This Team has identified the need for improvements in four areas: basic skills training, retraining for marketable job skills, life-time training, and entrepreneurial training.
- (5) **Emerging Business and Industry Team** — This Team fosters technology-based businesses and industries, and coordinates research to identify and assess industries and technologies that represent the greatest potential for immediate growth for use in the state's development efforts.

These five Teams, working in concert, are indicative of the state's commitment to innovative measures of planning and promoting a successful economic base for South Carolina.

The General Assembly created the South Carolina Research Authority (SCRA) in 1983. Under a joint agreement, the State Development Board and South Carolina Research Authority work together to attract and promote technology-based industries. SCRA is improving the state's climate for scientific and engineering research.

The State Development Board began publishing an economic development periodical, **TEMPO**, in 1984. Its production is supported by paid advertising.

In summary, through the leadership of the Governor's Task Force on Economic Development, the State Development Board, and the General Assembly, South Carolina has initiated a new economic strategy. The new development initiative augments the already successful industrial/business recruitment program. It takes advantage of the changing commercial and manufacturing mix of the nation, and capitalizes on the fruits of more than two decades of a successful industrial and business development program that the state continues to enjoy.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

The South Carolina State Development Board was created for the purpose of conducting an adequate Statewide planning program and Statewide program for the stimulation of economic activity to develop the potentialities of the State; to conserve, restore and develop the natural and physical, the human and social, the economic and productive resources of the State; to promote public interest in the development of the State, through cooperation with public agencies, private enterprises, and charitable and social institutions, to promote and encourage industrial development, private business and commercial enterprise, agricultural production, transportation, and the utilization and investment of capital within the State; to assist in the development of existing State and interstate trade, commerce and markets for South Carolina goods

and in the removal of barriers to the industrial, commercial and agricultural development of the State; to assist in insuring stability in employment; to increase the opportunities for employment of the citizens of the State; to devise ways and means to raise the living standards of the people of the State; and to advance the general welfare of the people.

HISTORY

The South Carolina State Development Board was originally created in 1942 as the Preparedness for Peace Commission. In 1945 enabling legislation was amended and the Agency's name changed to the Department of Research, Planning and Development. Under the 1945 Amendment, the State Development Board assumed the responsibilities of the State Board of Housing, the Building Council of South Carolina, the South Carolina Commerce Department Board, the South Carolina Intra-Coastal Waterway Commission, the State Commission of Port Development, the South Carolina Board for Promotion of External Trade, and Natural Resources Commission.

Since the 1945 Amendment, some of the responsibilities of the State Development Board have been transferred to other agencies by executive order and legislative amendments. Under Act 682, 1954, the name of the agency was changed from Department of Research, Planning and Development to the State Development Board.

The organization of the State Development Board has changed over the years, with duties and responsibilities of the agency shifting with the needs and priorities of the state's citizenry. Although organizational changes have occurred, the Board's intent and overall goals have remained constant: to enhance the standard of living by encouraging economic development through improved employment opportunities for South Carolinians.

Keeping with this intent, in 1984 the State Development Board endorsed and encouraged the move of the State Film Office from the State Arts Commission to the Development Board. The State Film Office now forms an additional part of the Development

Board's initiative to further economic development in South Carolina.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1974—1983

Fiscal Year 1983—84

The 1983-84 fiscal year has shown a gradual improvement over last year's growth in the manufacturing sector of the economy, as measured by capital investment in new and expanded plants. This year's capital investment of \$1.3 billion demonstrates a growth of 9% over last year's total of \$1.2 billion (Table 1).

Investments in the manufacturing sector throughout South Carolina have provided a growth stimulus to the state's overall economy. In fiscal year 1983-84 manufacturing concerns contributed to the state's improving economic conditions by constructing new facilities as well as upgrading existing plants. Though investment totals are down from the record year of 1981-82, there is an encouraging upswing in the capital investment figures.

Of the \$1.3 billion in capital investments, nearly 80% was contributed by the combined expenditures from the Chemical, Metalworking, and Textile Industries. Metalworking and Textiles each accounted for approximately 20% of the fiscal year's total capital investment. Capital investments by the Chemical Industries were twice that of the other leading industries (Table 3).

Total manufacturing employment during the past year declined slightly, a general trend since the late 1970's as manufacturing industries are turning to increased mechanization to lower production costs and raise productivity. However, greater numbers of job opportunities throughout the nonmanufacturing sector of the economy have produced a net growth in employment (Table 4).

In 1983-84 the Metalworking Industries led all others in job creation, but not as dramatically as in the previous year. The past fiscal year saw new job gains more equally represented by the Metal working industry (33.9%) and the Textile Industry (23.8%) (Table

3). Both the Textile and Apparel Industries showed substantial increases in new jobs between 1982-83 and 1983-84. The number of new jobs in the Textile Industry nearly doubled during the past year. During the same period, announced new employment throughout the Paper and Printing and Chemical Industries declined slightly: the two industries combined provided about 8% fewer jobs in fiscal year 1983-84 (Table 3).

While an upturn in the state's economy is reflected in increased capital expenditures for fiscal year 1983-84, its overall recovery and improvement is more clearly illustrated by the substantial decrease in the number of plant closings and related job losses. In 1982-83 forty-seven facilities closed, affecting 6,500 workers. For 1983-84 the numbers of plant closings and job losses were 26 facilities closed and 3,562 jobs lost. As in the previous fiscal year, the closing of textile and apparel manufacturing facilities accounted for the majority of jobs lost. In 1983-84 almost 73% of the job losses occurred in these two sectors.

In summary, fiscal year 1983-84 investments were up slightly over 1982-83 and the number of new jobs created was about the same. Long recognized as a state whose industrial mainstay is textiles and apparel manufacturing, South Carolina continues to demonstrate a diversifying industrial base that includes Chemicals and Metalworking and a growing Food Processing Industry (Table 2). This diversification is a major objective of the state's industrial development program to establish a more flexible and resilient economy.

THE DECADE: 1974/75-1983/84

Capital expenditures by new and expanding plants usually creates new jobs for South Carolina's labor force. The past decade's record of capital investment demonstrates the effect that infusion of capital into the industrial base can have upon the labor force. Over the past ten years capital investment figures approached \$13 billion and created 132,000 announced new jobs (Table 1). During the past decade capital investment averaged 1,272,061,000 and provided an average of 13,201 manufacturing jobs annually. However, in fiscal year 1983-84 capital investment expenditures slightly ex-

ceeded the ten-year average, while new job opportunities were below the ten-year annual average. Although total manufacturing employment decreased, jobs in the nonmanufacturing sector have increased. Since 1973, employment in the nonmanufacturing sector has increased by nearly 35%, while the manufacturing employment sector has declined by slightly over 3.5% (Table 4).

During the past decade, South Carolina has experienced improved wage levels. The state's average hourly wage level has continued to rise, and even surpass increases at the national level. Between 1973-1983, average hourly wages for the U.S. grew at a rate of 115.8%. In South Carolina, the 1973 average hourly manufacturing wage was \$3.03, as compared to \$7.03 in 1983: an increase of 132%. However, although South Carolina's wages have grown at a faster rate, and the wage gap between the U.S. average and South Carolina is narrowing, the state's wages remain below the national level. In 1973 average hourly wages for the U.S. were nearly 35% greater than those paid in South Carolina. Today, average hourly manufacturing wages in the state are 25% less than those for the nation.

Although much progress has been made in recent years, the state remains below the national average in many economic indicators. The state's development efforts must be greater than ever before in the coming decade.

THE FOLLOWING IS A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS OF THE STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND THE PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES OF EACH FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983-84

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The Economic Development Division coordinates the industrial and business development efforts of the state. The Division is divided into several Sections, each responsible for a special aspect of economic development.

During the fiscal year, the Division targeted several industry groups as those that would be most beneficial for South Carolina. Each industrial agent has been assigned the responsibility of coordinating the targeting efforts for one of the industry groups. The targeted industry groups include: electronics, pharmaceuticals, medical-related devices, telecommunications, robotics, forestry, food processing, structural fibers, and defense-related industries.

The Division established a computerized contact system. All of the agency's prospects are entered into the computer, which is linked with the South Carolina Division of General Services. By computerizing the files, the industrial agents have the most up-to-date information readily available on each prospect interested in South Carolina. Follow-up is monitored and prompted by the system, ensuring efficiency and the best possible results from the state's promotional efforts.

Agricultural Industries Development

The Agricultural Industries Specialist concentrates on expanding the industrial base in areas which utilize the state's agricultural products. The Division and this Section in particular work closely with the Department of Agriculture in its efforts to attract food processing and other agricultural related businesses to South Carolina. Additionally, the Agricultural Industries Specialist is presently working on the Governor's Coordinating Council of Economic Development to help identify new market opportunities and examine research possibilities — they are looking at new crops, alternative uses, ways to promote new agricultural products and food processing industries that may be an outgrowth of these innovations.

Rural/Community Development

The Rural/Community Development Section was created in 1981 to help stimulate economic development activity in the less urbanized areas of the state. Two professional staff, along with assistance from other agency staff, devote their efforts full-time to rural, small town and community development. This Section works in conjunction with local development leaders in an effort to encourage industrial prospects to consider South Carolina's smaller communities for a plant location.

The Rural/Community Development staff manages the GREAT (Governor's Rural Economic Achievement Trophy) Town Program. This program provides a focal point for staff efforts to promote the thirty-four non metropolitan counties in the state.

The Community Preparation Section assists small towns in South Carolina to attract industry. Through the GREAT Town Program, towns with a population under 15,000 prepare themselves to be more attractive to industrial prospects.

To earn GREAT Town status, towns must first successfully complete a program which addresses seven basic areas. These areas include site identification, preparation of promotional brochures, and the establishment of a development corporation. Since the program's inception in 1977, 56 of the state's communities have achieved GREAT Town status.

The success of the program is illustrated by the capital invested in GREAT Towns by industry during the past seven years. Since 1977, 982 new and expanded plants have announced investments of over \$2.6 billion, creating an additional 20,000 jobs. During the past fiscal year, four communities have achieved GREAT Town status and are prepared to accommodate new manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

International Development

The Development Board's International Division consists of two programs — the Direct Foreign Investment Program and Foreign Trade Promotion. The Direct Foreign Investment Program concentrates on attracting foreign investments in manufacturing facilities. The Foreign Trade Promotion Program conducts foreign trade missions and provides assistance in the development of import and export trade for South Carolina's goods and services.

The Development Board, the South Carolina State Ports Authority, and the South Carolina Department of Agriculture share offices in Brussels, Belgium and Tokyo, Japan.

Foreign investments in 1983 totaled \$130,695,000, 10.2% of the total investment by manufacturers in the state (Table 5), reflecting the continuing success of the state's international efforts. Foreign

Trade Promotion efforts were pursued vigorously. During the spring of 1983, a 51-member contingent conducted a seminar at the London Chamber of Commerce. The London visit was to brief key British businessmen/industrialists on investment opportunities in South Carolina. The state also hosted a prestigious group of Japanese economic leaders representing the Keidanren—a private, non-profit federation of Japanese businessmen drawn from the various business sectors of Japan. The Keidanren delegation visited South Carolina to examine investment potential in the state.

STATE FILM OFFICE

During fiscal year 1983-84 the State Film Office moved from the State Arts Commission to the State Development Board. Recognizing the economic impact that the movie, commercial television, and print media industry have on a community and state during the production process, and the promotional/marketing resources of the State Development Board, the General Assembly made the transfer in order to enhance the state's competitive position among other states. The Film Office promotes the state as an attractive locale for films, television features, and commercials; and assists film production companies in all aspects of the industry from pre to post production activities.

Since the State Film Office joined the Development Board in April of 1983, thirty-five prospects have been assisted. During the three month period of the 1983-84 fiscal year in which the Office has been with the Development Board, a full length and portions of another feature film have been shot in South Carolina. Additionally, two television commercials have been filmed, along with a segment for a television documentary. Finally, the last quarter of the fiscal year 1983-84 saw the filming of an entire Public Broadcast System children's series. Between April and June of this fiscal year the Film Office reported revenues generated for South Carolina, through this growing industry, in excess of half a million dollars.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT DIVISION

The Economic Development Support Group is comprised of two sections — each providing support and information to the Economic Development Division, communities, and private industry that are involved in South Carolina's economic development program.

Planning and Research

The Planning and Research Section collects, develops, interprets, maintains and disseminates economic data relating to South Carolina. The Section provides the data to business, industry, communities, staff, and other organizations. The Section also provides the staff's industrial agents with information in areas such as sites, buildings, transportation, education, raw materials, utilities, and other pertinent information that a prospect may require in making a plant location decision. In 1983-84 the Section prepared detailed studies for the trade mission to London and the Keidanren Delegation from Japan. Special projects during the year included extensive marketing studies for presentation to several major U.S. and foreign corporations.

Manpower Resources

The Manpower Resources Section is responsible for analyzing a company's manpower needs and determining the availability of the state's work force. Such labor information is vital to the industrial development of communities, the expansion and growth of existing industries, and the attraction of prospective industries to South Carolina.

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

The Communications Division is responsible for public and community relations, maintaining media contact, and providing the audio-visual and promotional brochures to the various divisions of the Development Board. The Division also directs the Development Board's national and international advertising campaign.

An award winning advertising campaign has been a highly effective method for promoting South Carolina. During the past fiscal year, the campaign generated over 4,800 inquiries from both businesses and individuals interested in South Carolina.

The Communications Division provides assistance to industrial development and the creation of jobs by preparing new promotional materials. During the past fiscal year the Communications Division produced two publications for the Film Office: one lists state-wide resources for the movie industry, the other describes business incentives to attract movie and television ventures. In addition to these materials, the Division produced a brochure describing the role of the Rapid Response Team, a pamphlet detailing the South Carolina Research Authority (SCRA), and a collection of brochures discussing six targeted industries: Medical Products, Pharmaceuticals, Plastics, Telecommunications, Electronics, and Food Processing.

BUSINESS ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES INFORMATION CENTER (BASIC) DIVISION

The BASIC Division provides assistance to existing South Carolina industries and small businesses, working to create new jobs from private and public resources through new business formations and the expansion of on-going South Carolina businesses.

During Fiscal Year 1983-84, the BASIC Division served in coordinating the assistance efforts of the state's Small Business Development Centers, the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, the Office of Small and Minority Business Assistance, the Councils of Government, the Jobs Economic-Development Authority, and the Small Business Administration. The efforts of each agency were enhanced by the work of the others in launching new businesses, expanding markets or acquiring access to public procurement programs.

In 1983-84, BASIC provided in-depth financial, management, marketing and technical assistance to over one hundred companies. Other specific services included providing support for newly announced industries; information guides covering regulations and

industry support requirements; and, up-to-date data on South Carolina's supportive services. Additionally, BASIC hosted EXPO '83, a conference providing South Carolina manufacturers and industrial suppliers an opportunity to meet under one roof and evaluate the buyer/supplier aspects of their various businesses. EXPO '83 promoted intrastate commerce among manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors. Approximately 225 exhibitors showed their products over a two-day period to 2,000 attendees representing business, industry, and government.

The Division began the implementation of a computerized database of suppliers and service companies in South Carolina that provide materials, components, and services to business and industry.

What BASIC is doing and is planning to do represents the best programs that could be devised to assist and promote small businesses, as well as encourage the expansion of existing industry in South Carolina.

Table 1
ANNOUNCED CAPITAL INVESTMENT
BY FISCAL YEAR

YEAR	CAPITAL INVESTMENT (\$000)	EMPLOYMENT
1974/75	\$ 352,732	7,753
1975/76	510,004	7,309
1976/77	1,119,394	12,636
1977/78	735,463	15,511
1978/79	1,021,251	17,624
1979/80	1,732,202	19,967
1980/81	2,012,431	13,280
1981/82	2,635,719	13,521
1982/83	1,243,936	12,263
1983/84	1,357,482	12,153
Total	\$12,720,614	132,017

Source: Planning and Research Division; South Carolina State Development Board

Table 2

**ANNOUNCED CAPITAL INVESTMENT
BY INDUSTRY
1974/75 — 1983/84**

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL INVESTMENT (\$000)</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Food	\$ 320,524	2.5
Textiles	1,784,176	14.0
Apparel	137,052	1.1
Wood & Furniture	246,112	1.9
Paper & Printing	1,956,211	15.4
Chemicals & Allied	3,297,296	25.9
Metalworking	3,604,815	28.4
Remaining*	<u>1,374,428</u>	<u>10.8</u>
Total	\$12,720,614	100.0%

*Includes: Tobacco; Petroleum; Rubber and Plastics; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; and Miscellaneous

Source: Planning and Research Division; South Carolina State Development Board

Table 3

ANNOUNCED CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

FISCAL YEAR 1983-84

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF FIRMS		EMPLOYMENT		INVESTMENT	
	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	DOLLARS(\$000)	% OF TOTAL
Food	54	6.8	597	4.9	38,716	2.9
Textiles	100	12.6	2,889	23.8	265,387	19.5
Apparel	58	7.3	1,978	16.3	31,210	2.3
Wood & Furniture	73	9.2	448	3.7	27,069	2.0
Paper & Printing	82	10.4	185	1.5	62,955	4.6
Chemical	55	6.9	380	3.1	540,897	39.8
Metalworking	261	33.0	4,121	33.9	279,895	20.6
*Miscellaneous	109	13.8	1,555	12.8	111,353	8.3
TOTALS	792	100.0	12,153	100.0	1,357,482	100.0

*Represents Tobacco; Petroleum; Rubber and Plastics; Leather; Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete; and Miscellaneous.

Source: Planning and Research Division, S.C. State Development Board.

Table 4
CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING AND
NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
1973 - 1983

EMPLOYMENT	YEARS										
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Manufacturing	374,900	375,900	339,900	371,000	380,200	391,100	399,500	391,900	390,200	364,500	362,000
Non-Manufacturing	609,100	639,900	642,700	667,100	701,500	746,400	776,500	796,900	806,300	797,700	820,400
	984,000	1,015,800	982,600	1,038,100	1,081,700	1,137,500	1,176,000	1,188,800	1,196,500	1,162,200	1,182,400

Sources: South Carolina Manpower in Industry, 1979 and 1983;
South Carolina's Labor Force & Industry 1978-1983, South Carolina Employment Security
Commission.

Table 5
VALUE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1960 - 1983
(\$000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Foreign Investments</u>	<u>Total Industrial Investments</u>	<u>Foreign Investments Percent of Total</u>
1960	\$ 32,083	\$ 209,759	15.3
1961	500	217,677	0.2
1962	485	210,795	0.2
1963	40,182	264,208	15.2
1964	29,506	281,214	10.5
1965	79,250	600,006	13.2
1966	152,800	509,012	30.0
1967	17,750	305,797	5.8
1968	184,500	635,617	29.0
1969	48,400	706,289	6.9
1970	72,300	319,456	22.6
1971	4,635	473,391	1.0
1972	61,900	502,563	12.3
1973	340,660	1,229,690	27.7
1974	313,053	666,055	46.9
1975	58,800	511,445	11.5
1976	186,005	487,685	38.1
1977	408,162	1,235,171	33.0
1978	208,205	857,233	24.3
1979	392,535	1,541,135	25.5
1980	348,908	1,515,643	23.0
1981	492,816	2,394,152	20.6
1982	450,460	2,394,244	18.8
1983	130,695	1,286,645	10.2

Table 6
FOREIGN INVESTMENT BY MANUFACTURING PLANTS
BY COUNTRY
(\$000)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Prior to 1980</u>	<u>1980-1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Belgium & Luxembourg	12,905	22,830	2,080	1.6	37,815	0.9
Canada	59,829	11,760	1,675	1.3	73,264	1.8
France	562,892	30,515	4,000	3.1	597,407	14.5
Germany	884,030	338,620	32,890	25.2	1,255,540	30.4
Great Britain	556,214	486,383	29,770	22.8	1,072,367	25.9
Japan	258,425	163,200	22,000	16.8	443,625	10.7
Netherlands & Antilles	186,575	46,166	600	0.5	233,341	5.6
Scandinavia	3,000	15,480	300	0.2	18,780	0.5
Switzerland	180,401	175,730	35,880	27.5	392,011	9.5
Other*	7,000	1,500	1,500	1.1	10,000	0.2
TOTALS	2,711,271	1,292,184	130,695	100.0	4,134,150	100.0

*Other includes Australia, Austria, Mexico, South Africa and Taiwan.

SOURCE: Planning and Research Division
South Carolina State Development Board
December 1983.

Table 7
VALUE OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT
BY INDUSTRY
(\$000)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1983 Investments</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Total Investment</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Textiles	40,550	31.0	254,950	6.2
Paper & Printing	20,560	15.7	369,302	8.9
Chemicals	20,880	16.0	1,627,543	39.4
Metalworking	20,655	15.8	1,095,059	26.5
Others*	28,050	21.5	787,296	19.0
Total	130,695	100.0	4,134,150	100.0

*Includes Food Products; Stone, Clay & Glass; Lumber and Wood Products; Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

SOURCE: Planning and Research Division
South Carolina State Development
December 1983

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

BASIC Issues

Industrial Revenue Bonds in South Carolina
 Rapid Response Team on Plant Closings
 Regulations and Pertinent Forms for New Industry
 South Carolina As a Filming Location
 South Carolina Community Data Sheets
 South Carolina Economic Development Contacts Directory
 South Carolina Industrial Building Flyers
 South Carolina Industrial Directory
 South Carolina Metalworking Directory
 South Carolina Production Manual
 South Carolina: Profile for Profit
 South Carolina Research Authority
 South Carolina State Development Board Annual Report
 South Carolina - 300 Years of Commitment to Profit....and to People
 Supportive Services - State of South Carolina
 Target Industry Flyers (Medical Products, Pharmaceuticals,
 Plastics, Telecommunications, Electronics, Food Processing)
 Taxes in South Carolina
 TEMPO

**EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 1983-84**

Administration	\$ 280,074
Economic Development & Support.....	3,402,811
S. C. Film Office.....	<u>28,714*</u>
Total Expenditures.....	\$3,711,599

*Transferred from South Carolina Arts Commission 4-2-84.